250

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS. RESTOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. COUNER OF PULLVAN AND NASSAU STR.

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AMUSEMENTS TRIS EVENING

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TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE SITUATION.

The telegrams from Chattanooga are to Thursday night, and give further assurance that Rosecrans' position can be assailed only by a regular siege. The mass of the rebel infantry are congregated in Chattanooga Creek valley. The rebel cavalry have been recently very demonstrative. A reconnoissance yesterday developed the fact that the rebels were in force in Rosecrans' front, but evinced no disposition to renew the engagement. We have received the details of the recent heavy fighting in Northern Georgia, and we present them to our readers as we have them. We also give to-day a full sketch of General Rosecrans from his birth to the date of the battles south of Chattanooga.

It is stated at Washington that all military prisoners paroled by the rebels up to September I have been declared exchanged, and will be returned to duty at once. This will give a very large additional force to our army, and of men who have seen service in the field. The rebels are still largely in arrears for an offset to their own paroled prisoners which they have declared

We give on the fourth page of this morning's paper a very complete map of the State of Texas and its boundaries, in order that our readers may fully understand the movement now in progress having in view the occupation of that portion of our territory still in possession of the rebels under Magruder. The Sabine Pass expedition, although abandoned on account of the naval portion not being sufficient or adapted for the work, does not in any manner interfere with the movement which is doubtless now being carried to a successful and brilliant termination. The boundary line with Mexico-the Rio Grande-will show how very near our forces will be to those of Napoleon when we succeed in occupying Fort Brown, the French army being on the opposite side of the river, at Matamoros, not hak a mile distant.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The French gunboat Marceun, Commander Vivan, from Sydney, C. B., arrived here vesterday, She has a crew of eighty-five men, six guns, I three hundred and eighty-four tons, and has a pro peller of one hundred and twenty horse power. The steamship Bayaria, Captain Meier, from Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port

early yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the China. Our European files by the America reached this city from Quebec yesterday evening. The pa-

pers have been anticipated by the news details of the China. The sam levied on New York city for State taxes this year is about three-eighths of the whole amount, and Kings county about one fifteenth. The

amount of State tax apportioned to the different counties will be collected this fall and winter; but not in this city till a year from that time. About fifty Southern sympathizers were sent to Dixie from St. Louis on the 21st inst. Among them was James R. Jeffries, who was charged

with being a consin of Col. Jeffry, of the rebel army, with belonging to a secret treasonable organization, called the Copperhead Society, and with being a peace democrat. A resolution has been introduced in the Legis-

lature of West Virginia asking the President to change the policy heretofore adopted in that section, of "handling the rebels with gloves on." Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has decided that members of the active militia who have en drafted into the service of the United States.

and have furnished substitutes or paid three hun dred dollars in commutation, are not exempt from State military duty. It has been ascertained that the frost damaged

the tobacco crop in Tennessee and the southern part of Kentucky to a greater extent than was at first supposed, and the price in the Louisville marvanced from three to four dollars per handred nounds in consequence.

in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Jonge McCunn, Jaques Monaise, a stout looking Frenchman, about fifty years of age, was tried on an indictment or rape, alleged to have been committed on the person of Margaret Lyons, on the 5th of June last. The evidence unfolded a painful and disgusting episode in city life, and is totally unfit for publication. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "guilty,"

and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The will of Clement A. Moore has been admitted to probate without contest. His estate is die tributed among his relatives.

The stock market was very dult were university lower, under very free offerings by the bears. Cold rise at one time to 138%, at along at 138%. Exchange was dull at 151 a 152. Money was very easy call hans, 6 per cent.

Cotton was moderately inquired for at drooping prices yesterday. There was increased activity in four and corn particularly the latter, at advanced prices. Wheat w s scarce and deniver, but not freely purchased. The leading kinds of provisions were in fair request and tending upward. Whiskey was saleable and steady, as were likewise hay, tallow, salt, candles, wines, brandles, sugars molassor, tess and spices. There was less doing in rice being, hops, metals and naval stores, and more in fruit, lessher, oits, seeds and tobacco. Wool was in good rainest. The freight market was dult. Very limited arivals of produce were reported by all routes; but heavier rec los were looked for, in view of the reported comple-

tion of the repairs to the Frie Canal, Jobbers report an active business in the leading styles of domestic cottons and woollers, with a very general and material improvement in prices of the former, and much flowness to the market for the latter. In many instendes the demand has run considerably ahead of production, leaving an unusually meagre assortment on the in the eager can of buyers to procure supplies of seasonable breign go ds, and both privately and through the conferences of the trade have been mickly bencht un marketed during the week was \$1,317,825-the main the week's imports-which were only \$1,075.245 all told-\$1,026,159 were entered for consum only \$49,086 warehoused.

Extensive Enlargements in the Herald Establishment.

We find it absolutely necessary to make very extensive alterations and enlargements in the establishment of the HERALD. Our business has wonderfully increased and is rapidly augmenting. Our facilities must be enlarged in order to meet these renewed and urgent demands. In no other way can we at all satisfy the requirements of our subscribers and patrons. the great people of this great country.

The enlargements which we are about to fifty thousand to two bundred thousand dollars. We have already purchased four or five buildings on the block between Ann and Fulton streets, so as to make the HERALD establishment cover a square of about one hundred feet on Fulton, Ann and Nassau streets. Beneath these buildings we shall excavate an immense vault, in which we shall be able to accommodate the numerous presses and other machinery which we are compelled to

At present, with our large presses and our system of stereotyping, which is more speedy and accurate than the system used by the London Times, we can print about one bundred and fifty thousand copies of the HERALD in three hours. Marvellous as this is, it is not fast enough for our business. We intend to set up at least five mammoth ten cylinder presses, which will print three hundred thousand triple or quadruple sheets in the same space of time. These presses will, of course, be manufactured by those splendid mechanical artists, the Mesars. Hoe, and will be of the latest and most approved patterns. Messrs. Hee will call at this office at once, so as to build the presse while we are preparing for their accommoda-

The HERALD has not only kept pace with the progress of the country, but it has actually shown the country how to progress. The fer tile brains of our talented inventors have been taxed to the utmost to devise means to enable us to give our subscribers the news at the earliest moment and in the most complete form. From a single sheet we have grown to a triple sheet, and may double that in a few years. Once we employed horse expresses, then railroads, and now the telegraph, and we hope in a short time to entirely dispense with the mails and receive all our despatches over the wires. The growth of the HERALD is typical of that of the country. Every new development of it is The loss of Richmond, in sending adrift Jeff. surprising; but it is quickly followed by newer and still more astopishing wonders.

The circulation of the HERALD is now greater than that of any other journal in the world, and larger than that of all the other daily papers in this city combined. When we can print three hundred thousand copies a day we shall have no competitor upon either continent. The enlargement of our establishment and the imprevements and inventions we shall introduce will enable us to accomplish this. Then, too, we can afford more space for our advertising patrons and present our subscribers with the news from all parts of the world up to a very late hour in the morning. The trans-continental and trans-oceanic telegraphs will be finished just in time to assist us in this consummation.

The rebellion is now drawing to a close. Providence undoubtedly designed it to develop the unparalleled resources of this powerful nation, and it has done its work. When the war is over the prosperity of the reunited nation will be greater than ever before, and the American people will advance with gigantic strides, compared with which all the progress of the past will seem like the first feeble steps of a child. The newspaper which the American people have chosen as their representative must not fall behind at such a period. The HERALD has a great mission to accomplish for the country, for the government, for civilization, for the cause of free institutions throughout the world. The enlargements we are about to make will better enable us to proceed with this task. While we regard the past and the present with satisfaction, we expect the future, both of the nation and the HERALD, to be still more resplendently glorious.

THE ALBANY ATLAS AND ARGUS AND BEN Woop's PEACE PARTY .- The Albany Atlas and Ares endeavors to make a great noise about our remarks of Ben Wood's peace party; but why does not that sheet copy our remarks in reference to Governor Seymour and the Regency, which form the commencement and body of the same article?

The Administration and the War-How to End It Quickly.

The ermy of General Rosecrans has narrowly seaped a disastrous defeat. It has escaped, however, and, with all Its losees from its late terrible three days' struggle, we congratulate the country u on the final result as equivalent to a victory. Why? Because the rout and dispersion of that army would not only have placed Tennessee and Kentucky at the mercy of the enemy, but would have endangered the Army of the Potomac and the national capital, from the junction of Bragg's powerful forces with the army of Lee.

Such is the importance of the central position coupled by Rosecrans that the destruction of his army would have imperilled the cause of the Union, through foreign intervention, while a decisive victory on his part would have virtually ended the rebellion. The opportunity and the advantages for an overwhelming in crease of the army of Bragg were thoroughly understood at Richmond and energetically seized upon; but the consequent dancer to Rosecrans was evidently but little nonrehended at Washington. Assuming that the eyes of the administration are now open, that the drowsy heads of the War Office are awake again, and will not relapse into slumber until Roscerans is master of his situation against all possible contingencies, we may profitably revert to the broad and general question: What is the system of warfare by which the armies of the rebellion may now be most speedily subju gated? The final issue is in the hands of the administration, and it is for President Lincoln to determine whather the war shall be ended within six months or go over unflateled to his Successor.

The system of warfare now develving upor the government may be stated in one wordconcentration. From the first battle of Bull run down to the present day the rebels have never failed, where it has been possible, to avail themselves of this great advantage of concenundertake will cost us from one hundred and tration. It was by concentration, first in the Shenardoah valley, and next at Richmond, and then on the Rappabannock, that they successively drove General Hann's back into Maryland, General McClellan the gates of Richmond, and General Pope behind the fortifications of Washington. It was by concentration on their side that the rebels rained the first day of the battle of Shiloh and it was by concentration on our side that they were defeated and put to flight on the second day. Concentration has given us the great victories of Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and if the enemy in this late terrible struggle in Georgia have temporarily turned the tide of battle against us, it has been by the simple common sense rule of abandon ing all secondary points to make sure of the main point at issue by concentration.

Concentration, then, is the infallible segret of success. During the first year of the war, or the year 1861, from the commet and extensive area of the Southern States held by the rebe! lion, all the facilities for concentration were on the side of the enemy, including their absolute occupation of a thousand miles of the Missis sippi river. And so, operating around an immense circle, our successes from April to Decem ber, 1861, were few and far between. During the year 1862, breaking through the enemy's exterior lines and penetrating by way of the Mississippi and its tributaries into the heart of their country, we gained many essential advantages of concentration, which contributed greatly to extend our successes. Now, having cut off the rebellious States west of the Missis sippi, we have also driven the main bodies of the enemy from the east side of the river back upon Alabama, and from Tennessee down into Georgia. Hence the ready concentration of these elements in the army of Bragg, a contingency which should have been foreseen and amply provided for at Washington.

But still, relying upon Rosecraps and his reinforcements to maintain for the present his important position at Chattanooga, the desperate situation of the rebellion has not been materially improved by the late indecisive victory of Bragg. There are two points (apart from Charleston, which we leave to its fate) upon which the tottering fabric of the Davis confederacy depends-Richmond and Atlanta. Davis and his rebel government, and in scattering his rebel scrip and the moonshine securities to the four winds of heaven, gives the finishing blow at once to the confede racy; while the loss of Atlanta and its occupation by a powerful Union army, in cutting off Richmond from Georgia, will almost as speedily end the war.

It is hardly possible that all the rebel forces east of the Mississippi, regular and irregular, guerillas and home guards, included, enn exceed three hundred thousand men. It is hardly possible for them to swell Bragg's army and Lee's army each beyond one hundred thousand men, with Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile to look after. We believe, at all events, that one hundred and fifty thousand men under Rosecrans, and the same number under Meade, will be ample to demolish and disperse the armies of Bragg and Lee; and we have at least six bundred thousand men in the

field. We call therefore, upon the administration to strengthen the army of Meade and that of Rosecrans to the extent indicated, from our veterans elsewhere in the service; and, to supply their places, and to "make assurance doubly sure," and to do away with the expendribblings of the conscription, we sive earnestly hope that President Lincoln will try the experiment of a call for three hundred thousand six months volunteers. For this short term the call can be filled in six weeks. and very largely from soldiers who have already served from nine months to two years in the army. We have the men, we have the means, we have the money, we have everything, and the rebellion, dismantled, dispinted and driven here and there into a corner, is completely within the grasp of the gover ment.

Let President Lincoln profit by this lesson of concentration which the rebels have given us In Georgia; let him concentrate the armies of the Union against the two remain a great arinies of the enumy; let him, in a liberal proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the country, call for three hundred thousand six months volunteers; and, if necessary to do this, let him anticipate the consent of Congress, as he has done beretofore, and the result will be that, before the expiration of six months, the war will be ended, peace will be restored, the Union will be re-established, and we shall then be ready for a satisfactory settlement with England and France, singly or combined, by

The Bustan Squadron in Our Waters. la another part of this journal we give i most interesting account of the Russian men-ofwar now in our harbor. At a moment like this it is, to say the least 6. . dingular spectacle, this assemblage of a Russian squadron on this side of the Atlantic, and Europe will not fail to comment upon the fact, with surprise in some quarters and dismay in others. There may be no design in this movement on the part of the Russian government; but we are inclined to suppose the reverse. One thing is certain: should France go to war with Russia, as she so arrogantly intimated but a short time since, when the Gallie cock was rampant about Poland, the Russian navy will not, as was the case during the Crimean war, find itself shut up in the seaports, blockeded by the French and possibly English men-of-war. We speak doubtingly of England's co-operation in a war that France might wage against Russia, because we do not believe that England can be caught twice in so silly a manner. Thus, if war there be, it is France who will attack Russia, and France will find the strong Russian fleet ready to give her blow for blow, and not cooped up, as was the case before.

There may be another reason for this visit of a Russian squadron to our waters. Europe has been much worried by statements that Passis and this governmentwere about to form an offensive and defensive alliance, and the Czar may have thought that he would make a sign of his readiness to enter into such a compact with us. No one can doubt that there is a significance beyond mere chance in this display of Russian strength here, and we are permitted to judge of the matter as we see fit; so may France: and we are much deceived in our esti mation of the good sense of Napoleon if he does not deem this Pursian visit a menace to himself.

Be that as it may, we are prepared to re ceive our visitors with all the bonors. We have ever liked the Russians. In the fate of ther great empire we see a reflection of our ewn march to power; they have the same vas extent of country, the same immense population, and display a portion of our great activity and enterprise. As we said, we shall receive them well; and we impress upon those nations of Europe who so fant and dislike us that we are quite ready and willing to make alliance with a nation whom we so much esteem and respect

It must not be supposed that the re spected lady of the President, who so Intely proffered the bealth of the Czir at a fes tive meeting on one of his magnificen vessels did so unwittingly. We are aware that her action was contrary to all the raics of European etiquette; but it was in strict accordance with the spirit of our people; and then we do things in an out of the way manner, as, for instance, Charleston, where our five mile ranges so astonish and hurt Beauregard. Mrs. Lincoln proposed the health of the Czar with a consciousness of what she was doing, and also because she knew that her wish would meet with a hearty response throughout the country. Should France and Russia go to war, the Czar would find then, as now, a refuge for his vessels in our barbors, and our learty sympathy for his success in the struggle with a nation which has forfeited, through the treachery of its ruler, our good will and alliance.

OUR PREPARATIONS FOR WAR-OUR MECHANI-CAL RESOURCES .- If, among the many successful mechanical contrivances embodied by Ericsson in the Monitors, one stands out more prominent than the rest, that one is the mechanism by means of which a gun weighing upwards of twenty tons is manipulated with ease by six or seven men.

This vital point has not, as has been seen by our foreign correspondence and by the letters of Captain Coles, R. N., and other scientific authorities, published in the Herand of the 23d inst., until very recently penetrated the thick skull of John Bull; and then the surprise te suddenly manifests when he learns that guns of weight which as yet he has only amed of for practical purposes are fourt day after day under the hottest fire, is certainly refreshing.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that their globular turrets are impregnable, it is atterly impossible to manipulate within them ordnance of the penderous character required to give them adequate offensive powers. This fact they have virtually acknowledged; for, according to the London Times and other authority the globular revolving gun shield has been abandoned, and the cylindrical turret of Erica son copied as far as regards external form.

We have, however, mechanical contrivance in store which are destined to astonish our British peighbors still more than the voice of Gillmore's "Swamp Angel;" for be it known that the only limit to the weight of ordnance which can be installed and manipulated in a Monitor turret is the size which can be manufactured.

A gun is now in contemplation which will exceed in power the famous fifteen-inch as much as that gun does the old eleven-inch, and which will crush in the sides of any British iron-clad as though they were made of card board. One shot from this gun properly delivered will place hors de combat any foreign iron-clad afloat.

The capture of the rebel iron-clad Atlanta by the Monitor Weehawken is a warning foreign meddlers may well take notice of and profit by.

ANOTHER "PEEP AT DIPLOMACY."-By a letter

from Paris, to be found in another column, we are in receipt of sudden and unexpected light as to certain diplomatic operations in connection with our "stone fleet blockade," which have late ly been exciting some attention, in consequence of a memorial on the subject published lately in the New York Times, Mr. Seward's organ, said memorial claiming that a war with France. in consequence of our "stone fleets," had only been averted by the supernatural diplomatic sagacity and managing talents of Mr. Thurlow Weed. The letter of our correspondent places this whole matter in its true light, and furnishes admirable ground for congratulating the administration on its wisdom in the selection of our representation at the Court of France, It proves, also that the threat of war in consequence of our "stone fleets," which Mr. Weed claims credit for having caused to be ejected out of the Emperor's message, never was in it, and that the whole diplomatic imbroglio had its origin to the deceptive practices of an elderly and dilapidated farceur who is retained by the Emperor Napoleon in the position of private

Weed's diplomatic triaruph, pub 'ished in the Times some few weeks ago, we very earnestly commend the perusal of our correspondent's letter. Placing the two descriptions of the . "" event side by side, we much question if any richer comedy of errors has been enacted on the public stage during the last half century. The transaction will live in history as one of the representative jokes which have grown out of this disastrous war.

The State Election-The Enigmas

the Canvage. The approaching State election is one of the most curious and singular affairs known in the history of politics in this State. The development of the canvass thus far in both parties is a perfect curiosity, and excels the numerous wonders gathered together by Barnum. Both parties present anything but a happy family, and furnish an excellent study for naturalists as well as political philosophers. Each party has nominated a ticket; yet each seems to doubt whether it ought to elect it or not. In fact, both the republican and democratic parties have a cancer in their hearts-one a niggerhead and the other a copperhead. Each of these cancers is gnawing away at a fearful rate, and seems to defy the most skilful party doctors. It is somewhat doubtful at present which of the two will destroy its party first. The race between them is a close one, with few or no betters on either side. The niggerhead cancer is just now a trouble

some question to the wise men in the republican ranks. Their convention assembled in Syraouse on the 2d of the present month, and, ithough it was managed and run by the Weed and Seward interest, yet that body dared not openly endorse Secretary Seward, neither could t approve of Secretary Chase. Either course would have kindled a fire that no power could mother. The result was that they had to stop with an endorsement of President Lincoln, and thus leave the niggerhead cancer to future events. This will, from all appearances, be the result of the next National Convention, and leave the party no other course but to renominate Lincoln for President. The feud between the two actions is constantly widening, and it has already reacted an animosity greater than that between the democrats and republicans. Only a few days since the niggerhead faction attempted to get up a demonstration at the Coper Institute to steal the murch on the other side. They were left seven y alone by the conservative wing of the party. The result was that the invited speakers suddenly disap cared; the proceedings were commenced and ontinued with only a half filled house and a few small fry radical crators to entertain the audience. Each faction is now watching the other side with jealous eyes, and passes the time in grumbling, growling and swearing, interspersed with threats so loud that they are heard outside. The radical organs dare not speak out, fearing that what tittle they have on the ticket will disappear at the ballot box The journals in the interest of Weed-Seward will remain dumb as sheep led to the slaughter. They see the niggerhead cancer at work, and fear the result.

Nor is the condition of the democratic party any more promistog. They are in equally as bad if not a worse difemma. The copperhead cancer is to them fully as emburrassing as the aiggerhead is to the republicans. The conservative war interests triumphed at their convention in the nomination of their ticket and the formation of their platform, the same as at the republican convention. But they unfortunately dragged in a resolution glorifying Governor Sexmour, which is a dead weight to them. Seymour managed, after a great effort, during the canvass of 1862, to deliver himself of a conservative war speech, and was elected on that issue. Immediately upon assuming office he commenced hob-nobbing with the copperheads, endorsed the copperhead party in Connecticut, and lost that election; endorred Vallandigham, and did nothing but talk during the riots. He let every opportunity to make capital for himself or party on the draft past by, and rejected all the offers made that would ave enabled him to prove bimself the man for the times. He has done nothing about the Police Commission, and even left numerous other positions unfilled created by the last Legislaare. Every attempt to connect him with the ticket only weakens it; for, by his talk and no action course, he is damaging the couse of the democracy tenfold more than Ben Wood's popgun peace party in this city ever can do. The sooner he is dropped as a man incompetent to fill his position the better it will be for the ticket and all concerned. This, with the gnawing of the copperhead cancer, we fear will so far impair the life blood of the party that it can be saved only by a miracle. The remedy should be applied at once. By prompt action the conservative democracy may

This peculiar muddle-this mixture of cancer, icalousies, bickerings and drawbacks-presents a feature in the canvass not only interesting and amusing, but places both parties before the country in a most extraordinary attitude. Let us natiently watch and wait, and see which party extricates itself first, or whether both do not give up the ghost for the benefit of our theatres at the same time.

THE WAR OF SPAIN AGAINST ST. DOMINGO. Our advices from Port au Prince, Havti, to the 12th of September, show that the Spaniards are getting into somewhat of a bad fix with their new elephant of St. Domingo. It will be remembered that a revoluti on broke out among the natives of the Island shortly after it came into the possession of Spain; but it was promptly suppressed by Spanish and native troops. Now a second revolution has been installed, which promises to be more serious. Our latest advices from Havana informed us that transports were being rapidly prepared to embark soldiers for the revolted province, and from all we now learn by way of Hayti they will have their bands full when they arrive. After the bombardment of Puerto Plata by the Spanish fleet, six Dominicans escaped in a canoe to Hayti and reported that the insurrection was rapidly spreading in the department of Cibao, and, in fact, had assumed such proportions that the Spanish authorities had demanded immediate reinforcements from Cuba and Porto Rico. Two ships-of-war had already arrived from the former island with a thousand regular soldiers.

"It seems," says the Opinion Nationale, of Port au Prince, "that, although Puerto Plata has been bombarded, the Dominicans have determined to wage a partisan and bloody war in secretary. To all who saw the highly wrought the mountains and depths of their forests; for and brilliantly colored description of Mr. the people are desperate and resolved to dis.

They will not remain altogether on the defen sive: they will adopt a system of sudden attack in broad daylight-a war of guerillas, of ambush, of skirmishes and sudden sortles such as Spain herself made against Napoleou; such as the l'oles are making against the Russians; such, in short, as our fathers waged sixty years

ago,"
If any reliance can be placed upon these accounts, which certainly are not without some degree of authority, the revolution in St Domingo is taking the natural course of all intervention on this continent. The Spaniards, having begun their profitless battle with the Dominicans, must be content to fight it out to the bitter end. We warned Spain of this before she ventured on this ber last Quixotic undertaking; but as she did not see fit to take our advice she is now reaping the certain fruits.

The Haytlen journals counsel the strictest neutrality of Hayti in the war between Spain and her new dependency, and call upon their own government to develop agriculture and to leave the Spanisrds and Dominicans to settle their own disputes. This is wise on the part of Hayti; for if she once gets embrolled in this fight she will be sure to be swallowed up. Napoleon's Mexican Muddle.

Each arrival from Europe brings the rumor that Prince Maximilian has accepted the Mexican throne-a fact which, though so often asserted, is not confirmed. We are inclined to doubt the acceptance by the Prince of the position pressed upon him, as we cannot believe that the conditions he has imposed will ever be accorded. The Prince makes his acceptance depend upon the guarantee of the great marime Powers of Europe that he shall be undisturbed in his pessession of this imperial throne which Napoleon and a few renegade Mexicans are to fabricate for him. Now, taking into consideration that England and Spain withdrew from the Mexican expedition the moment they were made aware of its true nature, it is hardly to be conceived that at this time they should come forward, and, for the sole benefit of Napoleon the Third, bind themselves to a course which might, and doubtless would, involve them, sooner or later, in a war with this country.

England and Spain are well aware that the Mexican invasion has placed the'r dreaded neighbor in a most uppleasant predicament, and they are not the parties to step forth and chival rously extricate him: the more so as they are not cortain but that the first use he might make of his liberty would be to attack his rescuers. From the necessities of his position he must er attack some one; and Spain and England are conveniently near at hand for the porpose.

Besides, both these Powers dread the increasing power of Napoleon, and would gladly see him embarrassed. Hence they would never aid him out of the muddle produced by his invasiou of this continent. It is apparent to the nations in question that we are bound to crush the rebellion, and that, once this is accomplished, we shall surely unite against our enemies and seek revenge for their treacherous conduct. To keep out of the reach of the stupendors blows we shall then deal will be a matter of concern to both England and Spain, and this we predict will be Napoleon's experience in the matter.

It is preposterous to suppose that Russia would guarantee to Prince Maximilian a secure eat upon the throne Napoleon is anxiously endeavoring to build up for him, and it is also absurd to suppose that Austria will allow him to accept this throne unless it is so guaranteed. Thus we find Napoleon nonplussed and thrown upon his own resources for emperor making. Whom can be appoint Emperor of Mexicol Not one of his own family. He could not in that case raise one franc of the loan of seven hundred millions he is so anxious to make. Besides, he is well aware, should be place a member of his own family or one of his adherents to rule in Mexico, he would have to send an army of two hundred thousand troops there to keep the people in subjection. All this he cannot do, and we reed at that he will not in this matter as he did in the Crimea and in Italy: mane and noble "idea" whereupon he may gracefully slide out of the muddle and take his troops home, leaving the Mexicans to their fate. This he will do, because he is beginning to understand that the resources of this country are enormous and as yet untried, and also because with his own subjects the Mexican invasion is most unpopular. Defeated in his scheme of mixing up in the muddle some great European Power, he will judge it most prodent to retreat from a position so dangerous, will take home his legions, and prepare for a struggle which will be popular in France-war with England.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Mr. F. G. Chapman's Despatch HEADQUARTERS, ARRY OF THE POTOMAC, Sopt. 25, 1863.

New York, Twelfth corps; Daniel Sullivan, Company E, Thirteenth Massachusetts, First corps, and Charles Williams, Company D. Fourth Maryland, First corps, were who were to have been shot to day, were respited by the President.

It is ascertained that our entire less in the cavalry on gagement day before yesterday was three killed, fifteen wounded and one man taken prisoner. We buried twenty-one dead rebels, captured sixty-four men, including aix commissioned officers. Their wounded, for the most

News from Bermuda.

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[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette, Sopt. 16.]

The Confedrate steamer Elle and Annie, Cartain T. N.
Bonneau, was brought into our harbor on Thursday last, from St. Georges, through the old passage at the Head of the Lane, by Filot John R. swan, and though the tide was not up there was some depth of water to spare, the steamer only drawing nine feet at the time.

The K and A. measures seven bundred and ninety five tone, is two bundred and fitty-cipht feet in length and thirty-four feet beam, the size of her cylinder is fifty inches and the stroke of piston twelve feet. She has a walking beam.

walking beam.

The Elia and Annie was built in the United States, and before the commencement of the American difficulties was engaged as a packet vessel between New York and New Orleans. She is under charter now to the Confedence of the Confeden

The E, and A. has had very many visitors since her arrival in Hamilton, all of whom have been most kindly received by the Captain and his officers. The new prefly Confederate flag is skiplayed by the E. and A.

Confiderate flag is displayed by the K. and A.

CONPLIMENTARY.

Some of the merchants and other gentlemen of the town of Harsilton entertained Captain Bonneau, of the Confederate steamer kila and Annie, and his chief officera at a dinner at the Hamilton Hotel on the evening of Theorem and the Confederate fleet that has entered the waters of Hamilton, and this experiationment was given to mark the evening passed of most happily. Several appropriate toasts were drank and some excellent speeches made.

Personal Intelligence.
Colonel Lagon, of General Grant's staff; Ma Nichols, of the United States Army, Governor of Ohlo, Licutesiant B. J. Levy, of the Twenty